

Topic: Names

See GitHub issues [#26](#) and [#56](#)

Summary

Control name by

1. Status: alternative or authorized
2. Rules applied for the construction of the name
3. Source, where the form of the name comes from/that made the rules
4. Source of the name, ie where the name comes from or institution that formed the name → Assertion control for names

Introduction

Encoding various forms of names is essential for EAC-CPF producers. There are different reasons that make it necessary to encode several names for one entity. Even if the current schema allows encoding all these names, it is not easy to grasp for users. We need to find a method to describe multiple versions and variations of names and define their particular status and legislation.

Users Requests

1. Qualify authorised and alternative names with each name, not (only) with the rule

Description

Two or more names of an entity can be grouped within the element `//nameEntryParallel` as long as they are used during the same time (parallel) and with the same status, authorized or alternative. The status is indicated by the child element `//authorizedForm` or `//alternativeForm` which contains the rule(s) or convention(s) to form the name.

Whereas it is useful to group names of entity for a timespan, it is not useful to group them only as authorized or alternative names.

Example

```
<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
    <preferredForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</preferredForm>
```

```

</nameEntry>
<nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
  <part>International institute of human rights</part>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
  <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
</nameEntry>
<authorizedForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</authorizedForm>
</nameEntryParallel>

```

Discussion

The element <nameEntryParallel> relates to very specific cataloguing rules in United States, eg the same title in different languages. In Europe, a parallel name might be another, equal name that is used synonymic at the same time, eg abbreviations. In this interpretation, there is no need that all names have the same status as authorised or alternative.¹

Group two or more names as names and indicate the status, if applicable, with each name entry. Allow users to specify what type of authorized or alternative name a name entry is, if needed. Use an attribute to define the preferred form of a name.

Proposal

1. Change element name <nameEntryParallel> to bundle together sets of same name, identify one as authorised and rest as alternate.

Whereas a first proposal named the element <nameEntryEquivalent>, as it bundles names that are equivalent, it is more reasonable to follow existing EAS name conventions. Set elements bundle different information in an element and plural elements wrap single elements of the type.

The element name for <nameEntryParallel> is therefore to be named <nameentryset>.

Example:

```

<nameentryset>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameentryset>

```

- 1.1. Include an attribute @type with the value "parallel" to reflect the US usage.

¹ See [Austin meeting minutes](#).

The EAC-CPF sub-group already agreed to avoid a second @type attribute, next to @localType. However, @localType seems to be the appropriate attribute, as it is to make the semantics of the element more specific.

So, to reflect the usage of parallel names in North America, the existing optional attribute @localType with value "parallel" should be used.

Example:

```
<nameentryset localtype="parallel">
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameentryset>
```

2. Use existing attribute @localType with data type anyURI in <nameEntry> as child of <nameentryset> to specify the type to indicate what kind of parallel name is used, eg former, translation etc.).

Example:

```
<nameentryset localtype="parallel">
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameentryset>
```

3. Use a new optional attribute @status for the element <nameEntry> with a closed list to indicate if a name is authorized or alternative.

Question which values to use for the attribute: binary question or a question that has more than two attributes.

Example

```
<nameEntryEquivalent>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native"
    status="authorized">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation"
    status="authorized">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="abbreviation"
    status="alternative">
    <part>IIDH</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryEquivalent>
```

```

</nameEntry>
</nameEntryEquivalent>

```

5. Turn element <preferredForm> into an attribute without running into issues with repeatability.

a) @preferredForm="yes" or "no"

Example:

```

<nameEntryEquivalent>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native"
    status="authorized" preferredForm="yes">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn"
    localType="translation" status="authorized" preferredForm="no">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
    localType="abbreviation">
    <part>IIDH</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryEquivalent>

```

b) @preferred="yes" or "no"

Example

```

<nameEntryEquivalent>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native"
    status="authorized" preferred="yes">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation"
    status="authorized" preferred="no">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
    localType="abbreviation">
    <part>IIDH</part>
  </nameEntry>
</nameEntryEquivalent>

```

c) ead3:@value="preferred" (EAD attribute)

- EAD3 definition for @value: General attribute, [...], that provides controlled terminology related to the management of an EAD instance. The terms available for value are defined in closed lists that vary by elements...
- Would need to be newly defined for EAC-CPF, as it should not be used to manage the EAC-CPF instance, but to specify the name element.

Example

```

<nameEntryEquivalent>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native"
    status="authorized" value="preferred">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation"

```

```
status="authorized">
  <part>International institute of human rights</part>
</nameEntry>
<nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
localType="abbreviation">
  <part>IIDH</part>
</nameEntry>
</nameEntryEquivalent>
```

A. Add a new chapter Best Practice to the Tag Library / Documentation

- Explain the usage of a set of describing elements and attributes with different use cases, e.g. for names, dates, rules, other complex objects.
- Give best practise examples from EAC-CPF users for the different use cases.
- Show example encodings, designed or real ones, to clarify the encoding.
- Provide an ideal example encoding and a short one

2. Encode the rules applied for the construction of the name

Description

To indicate a name as authorized or alternative by using the specific talking element containing the rule/convention (acronym) is not clear for users. Further, there might be a status available, but no rule or convention that established the status.

Example

```
<nameEntryParallel>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
    <preferredForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</preferredForm>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn">
    <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <authorizedForm>AFNOR_Z44-060</authorizedForm>
</nameEntryParallel>
```

Proposal

Group two or more names as parallel names and indicate the status, if applicable, with each name entry. Add the rule(s)/convention(s) that form the name, if applicable, to each name entry.

A. Make use of attributes to define the rules

1. Use a new attribute `@rules` with data type NMToken to name rules or convention that form the name, cf. ead3:[@rules](#)
 - EAD 3 definition for `@rules`: Name of the descriptive rules or conventions that govern the formulation of the content of the element.

Example

```
<nameEntryEquivalent>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" localType="native"
    status="authorized" value="preferred" rule="AFNOR_Z44-060">
    <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" localType="translation"
    status="authorized" rule="AFNOR_Z44-060">
    <part>International institute of human rights</part>
  </nameEntry>
  <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
    localType="abbreviation">
```

```

        <part>IIDH</part>
    </nameEntry>
</nameEntryEquivalent>

```

2. Use the existing element `<conventionDeclaration>` to declare the rule(s)/convention(s) named in the attribute.

Example

```

<conventionDeclaration>
    <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
    <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
    <descriptiveNote>
        <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986)
        Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-auteurs
        Notice encodée conformément à la norme internationale de description
        archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
    </descriptiveNote>
</conventionDeclaration>

```

3. Use `@id` attribute to `<conventionDeclaration>` to provide an option for direct link between described rule and `@rules` attribute. □ to be discussed within revision

Example

```

<conventionDeclaration id="cdafnor">
    <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
    <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
    <descriptiveNote>
        <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986)
        Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-auteurs
        Notice encodée conformément à la norme internationale de description
        archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
    </descriptiveNote>
</conventionDeclaration>

```

4. Add `@idref` to `<nameEntry>` to link a name entry to a rules description. □ to be discussed within revision

Example

```

<nameEntryParallel>
    <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    localType="native" rule="AFNOR_Z44-060" idref="#cdafnor">
        <part>Institut international des droits de l'homme</part>
    </nameEntry>
    <nameEntry lang="en" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    localType="translation" rule="AFNOR_Z44-060" idref="#cdafnor">
        <part>International institute of human rights</part>
    </nameEntry>
    <nameEntry lang="es" scriptCode="Latn" status="authorized"
    localType="translation">
        <part>Instituto internacional de derechos humanos</part>
    </nameEntry>
    <nameEntry lang="fr" scriptCode="Latn" status="alternative"
    localType="abbreviation">
        <part>IIDH</part>
    </nameEntry>
</nameEntryParallel>

```

3. Identify the name of the institution who has applied the rules

Description

A name may have the status *authorized* or *alternative* in combination with the rule. It may also be necessary to identify the institution applying the rule/convention. This is not possible with the current EAC-CPF schema.

No example

Proposal

Use the existing control element <conventionDeclaration> to describe the rule.
Add elements to the convention declaration that encode institutions.

- A. Make use of existing elements to identify the institutions applying the rule/convention
1. Use the existing element set <maintenanceAgency> as optional, non-repeatable sub-element of <conventionDeclaration> to encode the institution maintaining the rule/convention.

```
<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre 1986)
    Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-auteurs
    Notice encodée conformément à la norme internationale de description
    archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
  <maintenanceAgency>
    <agencyCode>AFNOR</agencyCode>
    <otherAgencyCode localType="inter">afnor</otherAgencyCode>
    <agencyName xml:lang="fr">Association française de
normisation</agencyName>
    <descriptiveNote>
      <p xml:lang="eng">
        Association française de normisation is the French
        nation organization for standardization and its International Organization
        for Standardization member body.</p>
    </descriptiveNote>
  </maintenanceAgency>
</conventionDeclaration>
```

2. Use the existing sub-elements //agencyCode and //agencyName from //maintenanceAgency set as optional, non-repeatable sub-elements of <conventionDeclaration> to encode the institution maintaining the rule/convention.

Example


```

<conventionDeclaration>
  <abbreviation>AFNOR</abbreviation>
  <citation>AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (decembre 1986)</citation>
  <descriptiveNote>
    <p>Indexation conforme à la norme AFNOR NFZ 44-060 (Décembre
1986) Catalogage: forme et structure des vedettes de collectivités-auteurs
Notice encodee conformement à la norme internationale de description
archivistique contextuelle informatisée EAC 2004</p>
  </descriptiveNote>
  <agencyCode>AFNOR</agencyCode>
  <agencyName xml:lang="fr">Association francaise de
normisation</agencyName>
</conventionDeclaration>

```

4. Encode where the name has come from and based on what source

Description

Next to the authorized and officially alternative names, several other names and/or dates for the names might be available and known. It should be possible to encode the source(s) or provenance(s) of this kind of information.

Proposal

The requirement to encode the source of specific information within the EAC-CPF instance concerns nearly all (descriptive) elements. As this is discussed in the topic Assertion Description, the overall solution has to be adopted for name at the end.

- A. To be defined Assertion Description must be suitable for names
 - Use names as one example for assertion description and make sure, the solution is suitable for names.